had been cut to pieces in Maryland, we bored most de-wouth that it was true. We would prefer the annihila-tion of that regiment even to that of Massachusetts sol-ders. A man can't help being born on Cape Cod or "cown East," but he can help enjoying your hospitality and then trying to cut your threat. The Seventh regi-ment knows the way to Richmond. Let them come here clude more and, for their city's sike and shoir own, they shall have such a reception as they deserve. One more flustration is furnished by the conservative press. But yesterday denouncing the sectional govern-ment of i incom as one which the South could not and would not abhall to, it is to-day echoing the war cry of Greeley with an aproar that almost drowns the voice of their new leader.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

BYRANGE IF TRUE.

The Richmond Why saves. The first official act of the representative of a foreign government indicating a registion of the incependent of the Old Deminion, was performed vesterday by Hon. Mr. Moore, her British Majesty's Ginsul at this port. In preparing the usual scenarios papers for a British brig from Halifax, N. S., he crased the printed words, "United States of American and wrote "Commonwealth of Virginia." When somplimented for this significant use of his official pen, he replied that he believed that he had only done his during the consule of the British government are generally sircumspect gentesmee, and are not likely to do anything at variance with the wishes of their government.

bistinguished areas of their government.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America, arrived in Richmond on Monday morning on the Southern train, and took quarters at the Exchange Hotel. The same evening he was screnaded by the criticens, headed by a brass band, playing "Dixie" and other airs. Mr. Stephens responded in a speech, which was received with tremendous appliance.

Col. Robert E. Lee, late of the United States Army, reached Richmond on Monday evening, from Alexandria, on the Central train.

Notice—It is reggested that a meeting of the citizens who wish to contribute to raising a fued for the relief of those members of the volunteer companies of the city of Rachmont who give their services to the State, but whose families are dependent on their personal exertions, will be held at the Merchants' Insurance Office, on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

Several wealthy gentlemen of the city have put down their bames for \$500 each, as subscriptions to this fund. Another one offered "to be one of twenty or any larger rumber, to contribute State bonds to the amount of \$1,000 each to not in the prosecution of war. The planters were expected to respond to the call. VOLUNTEER FUND.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

The following call appears in the Virginia papers:—
ANE VAU RESONT—By gesteriar's mail the war feeling
was rapidly on the increase in both sections. All party
lines have been oblisera ed—every man railies to his section. We are all Virginians. Let us stand by the old
State; let her cause be ours, and determine that we will
share, like true sons, her destiny, whatever that may
he.

be.

BEIZURE OF STEAMERS AND SUNS AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 20, 1861.

The steamers plying between New York and Rechmond, seized one or two stays ago by the Virginia troops, are tied and locked to the wharf.

Gov. Lether has seized the guos manufactured at the Treetgar Works, which are for the Southern confederacy. They are to be immediately replaced.

Some if then operatives for Hartford, who had been engaged in Richmond lately in manufacturing sewing machines, left this city for the North on yetterday.

THE NAVY OF VIRGINIA.

The following gentlemen, who had formerly served with distinction in the late United States Navy have received their commissions as centains in the navy of Virginia, having previously sent on their resignations to the capariment at Wishington:—Commendants Richard L. Page, Arthur Siedari and J. R Tucker, and Lieutenants E. F. M. Spottswood and Robs. B. Fegram.

## LATE NEWS FROM TEXAS.

FORCING INTO SERVICE.

READOCAPTERS, GALVESTON, APRIL 19, 1861.

All citizens capable of bearing arms, lot over aixty years of age, who do not eared the enseives into some one of the volunteer companies of the city by the 25d last, will be enrolled in the militia by officers appointed in each ward for that purpose. In case of being called into service they will be required to bring such arms as they may have, until they can be furnished by the state. The war has begun. It may reach our shores. Who in Toxas will shrink from his duty in such a crisis? We invoke the spirit not only of 1776, but of 1886, to grouse from its shunber, and again nesert the independence of Texas. The misrule of black republicanism would accreally be less fatal to our interests than that of Mexican intolerance. We have shaken off the one; let us manually repet the other.

S. SHERMAN, CHEMBALDERS OF THE TEXAS EMPLOYER. FORCING INTO SERVICE. SELF CHOSEN COMMANDERS OF THE TEXAS FORCES.

SELF CHOSEN COMMANDERS OF THE TEXAS FORCES.

EINRAL CHORR NO. I.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 15, 1861.

Having been directed by L. P. Waker, Servetary of War of the Confederate States of America, to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen for the defence of the Texas frontier, which is now assembling at this and other points for immediate service, and flading no officer assigned to the command of this department by that government, and there being an indispensable necessity for the active service of a commanding officer here at this time. I hereby, under my authority to raise the regiment and detend the frontier, assume the control and direction time I hereby, there my authority and defend and direction and defend the frontier, assume the control and direction of all the forces of the Confederate States Army within the limits of the State of Taxis. The harmy terms are established at San Antonio until otherwise directed by the commanding officer. H. E. McCULLOOH,

Colonel Commanding Troops Provisional Army,

Confederate States of America.

The Calvegion Civilian furnishes the following intelli-

gence — there were at Green Lake, near Indianols, at the last accounts, two companies belonging to the First United States frantry and one of the Eighth, under the companie of Major Larkin Smith. On the 11th lestant, the many of Major Larkin Smith. mand of Major Larkin Statish. On the above mand, the state of the first state of the firs

the precise number and description of the other of the precise number and description of the other United States troops now at Inianola we are unadvised. The San Antonic Ledger of the 5th said that, at text date, there remained, of all the troops that were within the borders of Ferns on the day of the transfer, eight companies of the Eighth Infantry, and the regimental staff and band of the First and Eighth regiments of in antry. The companies were all en route from Ei Paso and the upper forts on that line Lieutenant A. F. Cone, the only subaltern with Captain Wallace's company, resigned, while at San Antonio, his commission in the United States Army, to take one in the Confederate service; and it is a remarkable fact that the First cavalry had not a second Lieutenant in the regiment—every commission being va-

remarkable feet that the First cavary has no a second Lieutenant in the regiment—every commission being vacated by resignation, promotion or casualty.

The feeteral treops are in possession of fodianoia and have armed the steamer Fashion and another, supposed to be the propeller Mobile. From what we could gather, the intention of these troops was to take the Hewas, or some other good vessel, so as to make their way to Key West.

West.

PORT DEFENCES OF GALVESTON.

The Galveston News, of the 18th, says:—We were out on the east end of the inland yesterday, and found theorem the man burily engaged preparing to throw up engreachments to protect the heavy ordnance he has placed there, in different positions, so as thoroughly to command the approaches to the bar, the channels into the bay, and the bay and city. Those long from twenty-four pounders, howitzers and brass thirty-two pounders, with the piles of shot and shell next them, look formidable; and when the three mortars are put in position, and the entrenchments thrown up—which will be in a day or two—we may consider the entrance to our harbor as tolerably well decended.

defended.

DUTIES ON GOODS.

The first duties on goods from United States ports were collected at the custom house on the 18th, on imports per schooner J.-B. Myers, from New York. There were about two thousand packages and forty-four consignees, making an amount of work for them and the custom house which persons unacquainted with the business cannot imagine.

MIDSHIPMEN FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The following is a list of midshipmen brought home by the United States ship Constitution from the Naval

Frank Davenport, J. W. Philip, Lloyd Phanix, Fred Rodgers, Geo. R. Ryan, Tecumseh Steece, Frank Stewart,

John Weidman.

SECOND CLASS.

Elifot Biske, Edwin Brower, John Cowsthers, Geo. A.

Crail, Rufus R. Duer, Moreau Forrest, Duncan Graham,
Chas L. Runtingdon, Robert R. Huntingdon, Frank HigFinson, Lewis Kempff, Roswell H. Sampson, John McFariand, Arch. N. Mitchell, Samuel Preston, James P. Robertcon, Smith Nichols, Geo. W. Sumner, C. R. Smith, Nathaniel Thomas, Herbert Tyson, Charles Zimmerman.

thaniel Thomas, Herbert Tyson, Charles Zimmerman.

THESD CLASS.

A. H. McCormick, Wm. Ross Bridgman, Albert Barker,
Morton W. Sanders, Chas. H. Humphrey, Chas. S. Colton,
Henry L. Johnson, Chas. F. Blake, James Wallace, Froderick I. Nalle, La Reu P. Adams, Silas W. Ferry, Frederick Pearson, John Anderson, John J. Read, Adam C. Alexander, Edward N. Kellogg, John H. Read, Mortimer L.
Johnson, Edward E. Preble, Henry T. Graiton, Richard
Chèw, Oliver A. Batcheller, Henry B. Rumssy, John R.
Fartlett, Jr., David D. Wemple, Benjamin Haskin, Edward C. Hareltine, Benjamin H. Porter, John Bradley,
Walter Abbot, Symmes H. Hunt, Geo. M. Brown, Gouverneur Haswell, George W. Wood, Edwin Woodward, Edwin
M. Shepard, Philip Loury, Charles Tracy, Morril Miller,
Hayden French.

## NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Important Intelligence from Washington. Maryland and Virginia.

Action of Foreign Ministers Respecting the Blockade.

Attack on Capital.

Vigorous War Measures of the Administration.

Important Movements of Troops in Virginia Maryland, Washington and Pennsylvania.

Sixty-Eight Thousand Northern Troops Ready for Service.

Secession Voted Down by the

Maryland Legislature. Great Union Mass Meeting At East

The Reign of Rowdyism in Baltimore Wear its End.

Baltimore.

A New Line of Communication through Maryland to be Opened.

Reported Arrest of Senator Mason, of Virginia.

RELEASE OF GENERAL HARNEY,

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BLOCKADE AND OUR TREATIES WITH

Some excitement has been produced in diplomat circles, growing out of the proclamation of the President directing a blockade of the Southern ports. It appear that a blockade, to be respected by foreign Powers, must not only be effective, but that due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives. With Brazil and all South American governments, a notice of ninety days is required under treaty. But this has not been given by our government. Hence con signments of coffee and other natural products designed for Southern perts are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country, the merchants not being satisfied of the effects of immediat fic inquiries be made of the federal government in rela tion to this subject, so that treaty rights and privileges be not damaged. The foreign Ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed; otherwise raval forces will be despatched hither as a means of foreign protection. The delicacy of the question is apparent, and from what is known may involve serious consequences to all concurned, at all events produce trouble now, as well as in the future.

THE PROBABLE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON. PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1861.

A gentleman, who has just arrived here from Wilmington, North Carolina, having left there on Friday, and who was at Richmond on Saturday, states that the people of North Carolina were all up in arms, and were preparpurpose, as Governor Ellis informed him, of making an attack upon Washington. The day that he left Gov. Ellis showed him a despatch, which he had just received from Montgomery, stating that some five thousand troops were on their way to join those of North Carolina, which were about to leave for Richmond, and that it was the purpose of the Confederate government to make an atack without a moment's delay; that if they were to attack it, it must be done before the federal government had concentrated a large force at Washington. My informant states that he conversed with Governo Letcher on Saturday morning, and that Gov. Letcher told him it was the purpose of the Southern States to make the attack at once on the capital. He (Letcher) had advised against it, but the Confederate government were for instant attack.

He says he has no doubt in his own mind that the attack will be made very soon, and at several points at the same time. He says that every little village was bristling with bayonets, and that the people were per

He says, further, that Governor Ellis showed him despatch from Pensacola, of the 26th, from General Bragg, stating that no attack upon Fort Pickens up to that time had been made. It was not the purpose of Bragg to make the attack for some time.

REPORTED RELEASE OF GEN. HARNEY.

Washneron, April 29, 1861.

The Alexandria Gazette says that General Lee has or dered the release of General Harney, who was stopped at Harper's Ferry on his way to Washington, and mentions as rumor that Jefferson Davis is to come to Richmond this week, and that Vice President Stephens has return-

A rumor having started that a battery had been thrown up by the Virginians on the heights below Fort Washington, on the Potomac river, an actual examination was yesterday made of the ground there and for a mile or two all around, and nothing of the kind was anywhere

The Charleston Mercury carnestly protests against the advice of certain Southern journals, which urge an immediate assault on Washington and its occupation as the capital of the Confederate States.

Among the letters recently received at the Post Office Department was one from a South Carolina postmaster countermanding orders for stamps, and refusing to make his returns, saying he will attend to this business when master General Reagan shall reach Washington.

Many of the official letters sent hither bear on the cerner a representation of the Confederate flag. Gentlemen from Virginia give it as their opinion that the ordinance of secession will be affirmed by over one

THE WAR MEASURES OF THE ADMINISTRA-TION.

WARIINGTON, April 29, 1861. It is reported that the President has carried into effect the purpose of which I advised you last night, by directing the enrolment of forty thousand volunteers for three years' service, of twenty five thousand regular troops for five years, and of eighteen thousand sailors for the navy for five years, the usual term. This will probably be done, but no order has yet been issued. The first in the field under this new order are two young lawyers of Boston, Mesers. Wilder Dwight and G. L. Andrews, a graduate of West Point in 1841. These gentlemen, who arrived here last Saturday, left for home this morning, armed with written authority to raise a regiment in Massachusetts for service during the war. It is to be or level forthwith to Fort Independence, or some other point in Boston harbor, for drill, equipment, &c., there to remain for two months, unless some exigency requires their services elsewhere. Major J. H. Gordon, a West Point graduate of fourteen years' standing, will probably take

Col. J. F. K. Mansfield, one of the two inspectors-Gene ral, General Churchill being the other, his arrived here, and will exercise a general supervision over the arrangements for quartering and feeding the troops. He also takes the command, in place of Col C. F. Smith, ordered to New York. This ensures greater efficiency in these

departments, which are as important as any in the service. Col. Manadeld enjoys a very high reputation, and signalized himself in the Mexican war.

A change is also making in the Ordnance Department Col. Ripley has been put in charge of that Bureau, in place of Cel. Craig, relieved, whose health is infirm Col. Ripley, who was formerly in charge of the Springfield Armory, is an experienced officer, and will give greater thoroughness and efficiency to this department. He once had a nephew, Major Ripley by name, who was last heard

lar to that formerly at Harper's Ferry, at Rock Island, Himois.

An examination made of the heights at the Wh House below Mount Vernon and vicinity, dispelled the rumor that fortifications had been erected there.

The troops called out by the order of to-day are all ac ditional to the 75,000 already required, so that the whole number called for by the government thus far is— 
 Volunteers, by preclamation
 75,000

 Volunteers for three years' service
 40,000

 Regulars for five years' service
 25,000

 Seamen for five years' service
 18,000
 -That is, 75,000 the week before last and 85,000 to day.

Even this falls short of the real number, as several States send double the number of regiments asked for A large number of anditional volunteers arrived from

Annapolis yesterday and to-day.

Carl Schurz is here. He has obtained three menths leave of absence from his mission at Madrid, and will soon go West, there to engage in a more active, but no less efficient service.

The committee from New York city, consisting of W. M. Evarts, Judge Pierrepont and Judge Vanderpool, whose business you know, arrived here last evening, and were closeted with the President to day. Office seekers receive little attention. An applicant for a consulate was informed by Governor Seward this morning that no more appointments of that class would be made till travel

Northward was less obstructed than at present. Parades have been going on all day. The Rhode Island regiment marched up from the Assenal, where the men who came in the Bienville remained over last night, to the Patent Office, where they are quartered, followed by heir own large baggage wagons, drawn by their own herses, and by led horses for relays. In the afternoon they were mustered into service, and reviewed by the

The Sixth regiment of the District militia were tered to-day. The whole number of the District militie s two thousand seven hundred.

The Sixth Massachusetts regiment paraded this morn ing, in their shirt sleeves, carrying muckets but no equip-

Every Saturday there will be music by the M band, and the other bands row in the city, in the Presi dent's grounds, and every Wednesday in the Capitol grounds at five o'clock. The grounds behind the Capitol are used every day for drill by the Seventh of New York,

A day or two since a large quantity of bombshells re cently manufactured at the Navy Yard, were found to have been filled with a mixture of sand and sawdust. A pyrotechnist named William Thompson, and the keeper of the magazine, named Ludwig, recently resigned and A Corporal's Guard from Company C., Union regiment

shot one Cornelius Boyd, at his house on M street, at an early hour on Sunday morning. He was charged with endeavoring to raise a company for the Southern army He was a foreman of brickmakers, and without property The testimony respecting the affair is conflicting, but, on the whole, bears against the soldiers, and the jury brought in a verdict of simple homicide. The corporal J. H. Murphy, and the men, eleven in number, have been arrested for trial, the civil authorities being assisted by a company of United States : roops detailed for the pur pose. The affair is an unfortunate one. Colonel James S. Brisbin, of the Pennsylvania volun

teers, who arrived here on Saturday morning, from Harrisburg, by way of Baltimore, was arrested three times in that city. He thinks that there are two thousand seession troops in the city.

The Twelfth New York regiment, which is quartered at the Assembly Rooms, in Louisiana avenue, dines at Willard's to-day

Frederic Balley, a son of the late Dr. Balley, editor of the National Era, has been appointed to a cadetship at A Marylander, who is employed in one of the public

offices here, made a good speculation at Alexandria yes-terday. He bought twenty thousand pounds of fish, in herring at four dollars a thousand, and the shad at five dollars and fifty cents per hundred. The former this morning brought, at the place, eight dollars per thousand, and th latter had also nearly doubled. This sudden rise in pric is attributable to an order from the Virginia authorities

Droves of cattle, on their way through Virginia to thi city, have also been stopped.

One man reportd that he saw five or six companies, on their way from church at Alexandria, drilling. There may be over a thousand troops there. Half a dozen brass picces were statlered in front of a building, supposed to

Several of the Seventh New York regiment, who have not been entirely well, have obtained short furloughs and ten or fitteen have gone to New York. They will

No more troops have arrived in the city since last

night. The Sixty-night New York regiment is soon ex-A train left for Annapolis a half-past | welve to-day

carrying the mails and a number of passengers. It will return with troops in the course of the night. No regular mail arrangements have yet been perfected, and ac newspapers have been received from the North, except by private hand, of a later date than Sunday week. A few Heralds of Saturday, which arrived mysteriously pesterday, were sold at prices ranging from twenty-five

The mails sometimes go by Annapolis, and sometimes by Baltimors. The Post Office Department has offered to send a steamer to and from Annapolis and Perryville, if the War Department will run a regular train, but no definite arrangement has yet been perfected.

A son of the late Nicholas Hill, of Albany, has been appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the army.

A misapprehension exists with reference to the procla mation of martial law in this District. No proclam is necessary; but the President, as commander-in-chief, can assume a doubtful constitutional power in cases of necessity, and exercise martial law without previously

A son of Sir Charles Stewart, an officer who served with great distinction in the Penissular war, is acting as aidde-camp to Col. Stone, Inspector General of the District militia.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1861. The Sixty-ninth regiment arrived this evening. The train also brought a number of passengers, among them Attorney General Foster, of Massachusetts, who came by the Maryland boat to Annopolis which brought stores and

The Legislature of Maryland has voted not to call a

Convention for the purpose of secession, and that troops may pass through the State on their way to the national Passengers by the evening train report a great change

few places, and handkerchiefs were frequently waved from houses along the read to the troops. There is reason to believe that preparations are making

for the transit of troops by a more direct route to Wash-Mr. Evarts' mission is, I think, unnecessary. The queetion touching which be came will be soon satisfac-

WARRINGTON, April 29, 1861. General Beauregard was certainly at Alexandria on Saturday, and it was rumored he was in Washington, probably from the above fact. The railroad from Annapolis will be in good order in

The Seventy first regiment are still at the Navy Yard, Scouting parties are sent over to the Maryland shore nightly, and the secresic nists have also scouts out.

President Lincoln and Mr. Seward visited the Seventy first yesterday. The President made a short speech saying he was glad the regiment did not comthrough Baltimore; the administration was estimate in a short time that city would be of the most Union loving in the country. At Vera Cruz, General Scott declared that he could take the city in six hours, but it would cost weeks without loss. He did so. Let us give Baltimore in ining counties.

8. A. Mercellth has been appointed Colonel of the Tenth

Inc detachment of the Seventh which came from New regiment, in place of Colonel McCall, declined. weeks without loss. He did so. Let us give Baltimore her three weeks, and we shall have a similar result.

York in the Daylight is still on board the vessel, which came directly up the Petomac. The Seventh expect to go into camp on Wednesday, probably at Georgetown,

and the men are anxious to go. There is no truth in the report of the Raltimere Sur that fifty members of the Seventh refused the oath, or refused to go out of the Distric. A jug of gin cocktails arrived from Baltimore to day, as a present to the Seventh; but many declined to drink it, as it might be

The Rhede Island Regiment which landed to-day, bore n pice tree flag used during the Revolutionary war, and

shot through by canen ball. The twenty days allowed by proclamation be the President will demand, in a day or two, that the cus

tom boose at Alexandria be given up or it will be taken

by main force. This is from an official source Business has revived there greatly. In Virginia shin plasters are issued for amounts as low as twenty-five cents. I have seen some at fifty cents issued in Freder icksburg.

A Montgo says:-The Attorney General, Mr. Benjamin, authorizes me to say that the commissions for privateers are being prepared, and will be issued as soon as Congress sha clare war, which it will undoubtedly do. Those in tending to apply for them had better be preparing their bonds, &c. The instructions will contain a prob on the seizure of cotton from Southern ports, whether in British or American bottoms. The application for letters f marque are numerous at New Orleans. I und the blockade of our Southern ports, ordered by Presiden

Lincoln, does not include cotton vessels. The Montgemery Mail of Thursday says that a portion of the crew of the steamer Star of the West, recently taken by the Confederate States as prisoners of war, have arrived at Montgomery for trial.

There is good reason for stating that the Naval Academy is to be removed, at least temporarily, from Annapolis to Newport, R. I.

It was ascertained at the State Department to day that no more diplomatic and consular appointments will be made, and no consideration given to the subject until all the avenues leading to the capital are opened for the passage of citizens and United States troops.

The Navy Department has issued an order similar to

that from the War Department, that amounts due to the recent officers from the States claiming to have seconded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. NEW YORK, April 29, 1861.

I am authorized by the President to say that he is de termined to prosecute the war, begun against the gov-ernment of the United States, with all the energy necessary to bring it to a successful termination. He will call for a large additional force, relying upon Providence and the loyalty of the people to the govern

ment they have established. Washington, on Saturday evening, was considered by those most capable of judging to be entirely safe from attack.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

FOREIGN AID IN THE WAR. ENGLAND TO FURNISH 300,000 MINIE RIFLES AND A NUMBER OF RIFLED CANNON—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLRET TO CO-OPERATE WITH UNITED

FRENCH PLEET TO CO-OPERATE WITH UNIFED STATES MEN-OF-WAR, ETC.

[Despatch to the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHNOTON, April 26, 1861.

It is stated by the best authority that Lord L-yous, the British Ministor, sent a special messenger to dotain the steamer Persia at New York until full despatches could be forwarded by him to the home government. Lord L-yons is advised, I understand, to profise to the United States government, for the suppression of the slave State rebellion, arms and ammunition, and troops from England and Canada. By the Persia he sent out orders for three hundred thousand stand of the improved Minie musket, and for a wast number of the celebrated rifled cannon. Orders in future are not to be filled in England for the rebel government for arms, or ammunition, or ships-of-war.

war.

It is believed that an English and French fleet will be sent to the Southern ports at an early day, to co-operate with the United States fleet in the blockade of secession

norts.

Louis Napoleon has joined with Queen Victoria to suppress the slave State rebellion. It is stated that his offers of service to President Lincoln are now on their way to Washington.

Orders have been issued, it is reported, to the Governor General of Canada to offer to the United States men and arms.

THE (SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS IN WASH-INGTON.

The government, says the Washington Republican of the 25th inst., have recently purchased thirteen thousand burrels of flour here, at prices ranging from \$7 to \$5 50, according to quality. Also, beef, pork, &c., in Buttone e (all of which has been delivered here by rail), in immense quantities—quite sufficient to sustain all the troops that will be here for a month to come. It was upon the strength of these heavy purchases of flour that certain persons in the trade undertook to put the screws to individual buyers to the tune of \$15 per barrel a day or two since. There are at least 15.000 barrels of flour yet unseld in the District of Columbia. We also learn that the damage to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is being repaired with expedition, and marigation has already been resumed beyond Seneca Mills. Several cargoes of flour are on the way, so there need be no fear of a lack of pro-visions here, come what may.

PAY OF ARREARAGES DUE RESIGNING OF-

FICERS.
The following letter has been addressed to the accounting efficers of the government.—

SPECIAL ORDING—NO. 115.
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GESCHAL'S OFFICE, MARINGTON, April 23, 1861.

3. The amounts found to be due resigning officers from the States which claim to have secreted will be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States.

Ry order.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS. Col. Lee, of Arlington, son-in-law of the late George Washington Parke Custis, who has joined the secession tate, has, I learn, sold his property to the State of Virginia for war purposes. It has heights upon the south side of the Potomac commanding Washington. But the War Department has been ahead of Virginia, for it has he skilful officers examining these beiggts and marking off grounds for fortifications.

PASSENGER ROUTE TO WASHINGTON. DESPATCH RECEIVED BY THE NEW YORK POST MASTER. Please correct, over your own signature, in newspa

pers sent of my despatch to you of the 26th lost. I merely notified you that the mail could be sent by cars to Washington. Troops, provisions, &c., for government have been extensively sent by me for several days.

S. M. FELTON, President Philadelphia,
Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad

MOVEMENT OF VIRGINIA TROOPS ON THE POTOMAC.

A Richmond paper says Company F, Captain Cary, and the Blues, Captain Wise, were ordered to some point on the Potomac yesterday, and left by the Fredericksburg train at seven o'clock. The object of their trip has not

transpired. The paper adds:-Since the above was written, we learn that the two companies were ordered to Fredericksburg, whence they would proceed down the Rappahan-neck river to prevent any of the federal troops from landing to that section, information being received that such was their purpose. A passenger informs us that the troops who had gone down from Fredericksburg were returning, and it was supposed that the Richmond troops would follow. This, however, depends upon circomstances. Even if there is no enemy there now, there may be, and the best policy would be to be there to mee

SENATOR MASON NOT ARRESTED. PERRYSVILE, Md., April 29, 1861.

Senator Mason was not arrested, but some other parties were arrested for an examination merely.

AFFAIRS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Assarone, April 28—10 A M. regiment have just been ordered to Annapolis Junction. where travellers, just arrived from Washington, report The current report of two men being bung yesterday

on board the brig Perry is false. The troops expected to reach here last night have not An immense mall bee just arrived from Washington

and goes to Perrysville by the transport Commerce New York papers bring fifty cents in Washington. The Temporary barracks are being erected for the troops is THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISTERO, April 29,1861.
The Penators and representatives are arriving. All

assembles. The Governor will apportion the troops, under the new requisition, according to number of pepulation and the soldiers already in the field, in order to prevent a too great depopulation of the agricultural and

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MARYLAND.

SECESSIONISM KILLED IN THE LEGISLAURE CHAMMERSBURG, Pa., April 29, 1861.

A test vo e in the Maryland Legislature, at Frederick o day, on secession, resulted year 13, nays 53.

SECESSION DEFUCNT IN BALTIMORE.

- A IMOR . April 29, 1861.

Secession 's defunct in Beltimore, and the Union sent ment again triump ant. But few men are willing to-day to appounce themselves seces oniers. One week's conagion has overwhelmed the conspirators, and the Union sentiment is now stronger and deeper than ever. The day of reckoning has come, and these who last week, sustained by the disgraced our city, shrink rom the public gaze. The reare prepared to meet the issue at the balint box. Sad as were the doings of the past ten days, they have forever settled the question of secession in Maryland. On Wednesday, our Cost in House, which has been the den in cleared of its traitors, and the new appointees will take their places. The American tiag will be immediately noisted over the Custom House, and responded to through out the city, despite the prohibition of our dictators. The boys are selling miniature flags on the streets. The eccesion flag has disappeared, it being regarded as the emblem of our terrible wrongs.

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE-COMMU-NICATION WITH PHILADELPHIA RE-ESTABLISHED.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1861. A spontaneous Union meeting was held to-night in East Paltimore. 1,500 to 2 000 persons were present and great enthusiasm was manifested. Strong, straigh out Union resolutions were adopted, and the national

enner was unfurled. Regular daily communication with Philadelphia is now re-established. Steamers will run regularly between this city and Perreyville, connecting with all trains on the Philadelphia railroad.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND LEGIS-LATURE. FREDERICK, April 29, 1861

The House met at the usual hour. Mr. Moalton presented the petition of 216 voters of Prince George's county, praying the Legislature to pass

mittee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Paragocharte. Mr. Paran obtained leave to report a bill to authorize the County Commissioners of the State to levy on the accessible property of the counties to such amount as they may deem necessary for the defence of their re-

spective counties. The bill authorizing the banks of the State to issue one dollar notes was referred to the Committee on Currency. Mr. Holland offered an order that the Governor and Adjutant General be required to report early to the House what amount of the \$70,000 appropriated at the last s sion of the Legislature to arm the State, has been expand. ed, and by whem expended, whether any agent has been appointed by the Governor and Adjutant General to des

Mr. Scorr reported a bill to provide for the call of a overeign convention of the people, on Thursday, the 30th of May. On motion the bill was referred to the Committee

Federal Relations. Mr. Piris asked leave to report a bill to authorise the Mayor and City Council of Battimore to issue small notes

to a limited amount, to be used as a currency. Mr. Scorr reported a bill to repeal those sections of the public local laws which provide for return days for original and judicial process in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas in Baitimore city, other than and in addition to, the regular terms of said courts, so that no process original or judicial, or contract, shall be made resurnable except to the next term day of said courts respectively. The law to take effect from its pass-

age, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Jacons offered an order that the committee of ways and means be requested to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill for a new assessment of prop

erty in the State. Adopted. Mr. Wallin offered an order that the Governor be re quested to furnish the House, at his earliest conven with a copy of his letter to the Secretary of War, t which the letter of the latter bearing date April 17, 1861 s a reply; and also copies of all other correspondence which may have taken place between himself and any other officer or officers of the general government, since

the 4th of March lest. Adopted. Mr. Wallis, from the majority of the Committee Federal Relations, to whom was referred the memorial of 216 voters of Prince George's county, praying the Legisan ordinance of secession without delay, reported that in their judgment the Legislature does not pos power to pass such an ordinance as is prayed; and that be prayer of the said memorialists cannot, therefore, he granted. This was signed by Mersrs. Wallis, Lang, Den-

nts, Briscoe and Compton.

Measure. Gordon and Goldsborough of the Committee on Federal Relations offered a minority report, stating that they report unfavorable to the prayer of said memorial-

Mr. Denniston moved that the minority report be sab-

stituted for the majority report. The motion was discussed by Mesars. Wallis, Gordon Dennis, Compton, Pitts, Chaplain, Briscoe, Long and Den-

Mr. Wallis said the motion presented the direct ques tion to the House of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass any act of secontion. He was in favor of mmediately taking the sense of the House on the subtect, and settling the public mind as to the sentiment and

ection of the Legislature. Mr. Compos said it presented only the question of the expediency of granting the prayer of the potitioners. The vote was regarded by most of the members as indicating the views of members upon the constitutional greation The motion was rejected, 13 ayes to 53 nays, Mean's. Worthington, Bennison, Chaplain, Bryan, Wooten, Jones of Prince George's, Jacobs, Kiesler, Gelduborough, Griffith, Gordon, Bernard and Mills voting in the affirmative

Mr. Bayan asked to be excused from voting, but the House refused. The majority report was then adopted without a divi-

sion being called.

The House adjourned till four o'clock. THROUGH BALTIMORE OR DIE.

Nonwicz, N. Y., April 29, 1861.

I leave here with a company of volunteers this morning. We shall carry the Stars and Stripes through Balti NEW YORK STATE WAR MOVEMENTS.

Four full volunteer companies left this city at a quar-

er past two this afternoon for Esuira. They were escorted to the depot by the Old Guard and Millard Guard. An immense concourse of our citizens turned out to see the companies take their departure. They left amid the rost of carpon, the waving of bandkerchiefs and the huzzata of the multitude. The companies are commanded by Captains Baker, Kennedy, Schenck and Gangan,

At Warsaw, Wyoming county, a meeting has been held. A company was formed at once, and \$3,000 subscribed for the families of the volunteers. Two more companies will be raised immediately. At Perry, in the same county company has been formed, and others are about to be in the remaining towns. The most intense feeling exists. A company of volunteers numbering 80 men, under command of Captain Augustus J. Root, left here for their place of rendezvous at Syracuse to-day. They belong to the Fifty first regiment. Three other companies are or ganized and nearly ready to leave this place. An im mense crowd gathered at the depot to witness the depar-ture of the volunteers. Among the crowd were many of the relatives of members of the company, a number of whom seemed in very high spirits. KATONAH, N. Y., April 29, 1861.

A large crowd, including many ladies, assembled at the station on Saturday afternoon to witness the raising of the fisg on a tall hemlock from the old Jay farm. Epirit ed speeches, from the Rev. Br. Henry, of the Episcopal church; Judge Robertson and others, were received with

Notice was given in the Episcipal church yesterday by the Rev. Mr. Boggs of a meeting of ladies at the Jay Homestead on Tuesday to prepare hospital supplies. On Saturday next, at two P. M., a general gathering is ex-pected at the Bedford Court House to and the enlistment of volunteers, the establishment of a Union foud and the formation of a Home Guard. Among the gentlemen on the committee to solicit subscriptions, &c., are Win P. Woodcock, Benjamin F. Ambier, A. F. Dickinson, Wm. H. Robertson, Captain Gardiner, Dr. Shovey, James Loupaberry.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG. MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE IMPORTANT TARY MOVEMENTS.

HARRISHURA, April 29, 1861.

The Legislature convenes to morrow noon. Governor Curtin's message will be sent in immediately after its assembling. He will recommend an additional appropriation for war purposes, the formation of ten regi-ments as a reserve for the protection of the border counties against Southern forays, the establishment of a State

barracks, State military hospital, &c.
The general government has made another call upon Pennsylvania for twenty regiments of infantry and of cavalry. More than that number have already offered their services to Gov. Curtin.

The city of Baltimore will be occupied by the federal troops before forty-eight hours. Important movements are immediately to be made, the nature of which I dare Our city is filled with loyal Virginians and Marylan

who have fied from those regions of terror and molecular. Some are enlisting on the side of the Union. The Fourteenth regiment leaves to-night for Car scott, near York. The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth remain here for the present.

Capt. Johnson's company of United States cavalry arrived at noon from Carlisle. They will be furnished horses and equipments here, and proceed immediately to join the force at Camp Scott. A large quantity of ammunition and ten brase field pieces were taken to Chambersburg this morning. The

force there is ready for any hostile attack. It is authoritatively said that the Baltimoreans will attempt to prevent the Pennsylvania troops marching through their city, notwithstanding the reported reac-

tionary movement. Be this as it may, our men are well prepared, and if an attack is made upon them the city The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of arrived here to day. He has been residing in North Carolina, in consequence of bad health, for two months past. He called on the Governor. He had passes from Governors Ellis and Letcher. He says the Union sentiment prevailed largely two months since in North Carolina: now it is almost unanimous for secession. He called at the house of Hon. George E. Badger, ex-Senator from North Carolina, and found his wife and daughters scraping but. One of his sons had enlisted. Mr. Badger, until

recently, was a leading Union man of North Carolin General Small received his commission this morning: also Col. Rush Van Dyke and Lieutenant Colonel Casper

An Old School Presbyterian clergyman, who left Eastern Mississippi, near Mobile, last Monday, arrived here to-day. He came through by the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. He reports that there were one hundred and ff y passengers with him from the Gulf States ficeing North. They left him at Chattanooga, sacthrough Washington and Baltimore, believing both cities to be under martial law. He says he saw troops at every station, and that their destination was all northward He heard them avow that they were going on to attach and burn Washington.

A Maryland planter who left Frederick yesterday reports that he had a full conference with the members of the Legislature of that State, and that they will not pass a secession ordinance but submit that question to the people. He saw no flag flying at Frederick but secession.

A clergyman says he saw numbers of troops at Alexandria, Virginia, shipped back to the interior of Virginia, because there were no arms for them. A passenger saw General Harney after his capture at Harper's Ferry at Winchester. The General was then on

his way to Richmond, and seemed on the best terms with his escort, and in high spirits. All the passengers of the extreme South say that the people are universally of the opinion that Lincoln has een drunk continually since his inauguration, and that when he goes out in Washington he goes disguised for fear of assassination by the republicans. A thousan such extravagant statements are flying in every direc-

passed both Houses to day.

INDIANA AND THE WAR. INDIANAPOLIS April 29, 1861.

The bill appropriating \$5000,000 for arming the State

Indiana's quota-six regiments-are now fully organized, and four regiments, it is understood, will march oon. Six more regiments will be mustered into the se vice of the State.

CINCINNAIT, April 29, 1861.

Seventy one thousand volunteers have offered their services to Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to fill the thirteen

OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

regiments required. THE ILLINOIS TROOPS. CATRO. III . April 29, 1861.

One thousand additional troops arrived bere at two P. M. vesterday. All is quiet. The people of Helena, Ark., seized the steamer Mars nd a Cincinnati packet on Friday, and took from her four hundred barrels of molasses, a large quantity of sugar, rosin and turpentice, all for Cincinnati. The boat is tied up there, with a cannon placed on the shore directly

opposite her. The Helena folks say the Cincionati people can have the best when they take her, and not until A most unjustifiable attack was made on the steamer West Woodland, a New Orleans packet, at Napoleon, Ark., on Thursday night. It appears from the statement of the captain that he rounded to at that place for the purpose of taking in freight. As soon as the boat was tied up, the clerk went ashere. In a moment he returned and said the wharfmaster informed him that the mob was going to take the boat. This information was immediately followed by a voll-y from the guns and pictols of a crowd of fifty or sixty persons. The boat was crowded with passengers, many of whom were ladies. A passenger named Henry Hammer, of Memphis, was shot through the heart and died instantly. One fireman was wounded. The captain had the wheels set

going, breaking the line, and got off. A straggling fire The boat arrived here last night. The holes in her look

as if made by grape shot fired from a cannon. BEFORTED ADOPTION OF THE SECESSION

ORDINANCE IN TENNESSEE. BUFFALO, April 29, 1861. We learn from Mr. F. A. Huntley, formerly of this city, who passed through Nashville on Saturday after-neon, that he was informed by a member of the Tonnessee Convention that the ordinance of secession was passed that afternoon, in secret session. The fact was not to be publicly proclaimed until the result of the attack upon Washington, which was expected to take place on Satur-

THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Bosron, April 29, 1861. Twenty five hundred men were at work through Sanday at the Navy Yard. Lieut. R. Knox has been appointed commander of the steamer Massac

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

day, was known.

The schooner D. B. Pitts, Captain Corson, from Charleston, arrived yesterday, having twenty-one passengers among them the crew of the ship Nashville. There is also a man named James Tracy, wife and five children Tracy came from Ireland some years since, and declared his intentions to become a citizen. He had become the possessor of a small farm of twenty acres, well stocked in every particular, twenty acres, well stocked in every particular, all of which has been confiscated for refusal to fight against the high chad sworn to protect. He was select and tied up to a fence, his hands over his head, and given five hundred lashes. His wife was ill used—beaten, kirked, and misused in other ways. Tracy fought in the Mexican war, under General Scott. Being erfirely destitute Capt. Carson will allow him and his family to remain on beard for a few days, at pler 10 North river. His back presents a frightful appearance.

THE CHARLESTONIANS AFRAID OF THEIR POWDER.

The Charleston Mercury recommends their citizens and the inhabitants of the second States "not to waste any more powder in salutes, as it may be wanted otherwise." They have doubtless found out that their supply from the North is cut off. QUARTERING THE WASHINGTON TROOPS.

Nearly 18,000 troops are now stationed in Washington. and a great portion of them are without proper she The public buildiegs are occupied, and the ac tions for quartering the soldiers are now entirely exhausted. The churches seem to be the only resou hausted. The chirches seem to be the only resource left and the citizens of Washington, who have raised the federal flag on the edifices of divine worship, should not hesitate to extend their patriotism to a practical point and throw them open for occupancy by troops. The brave fellows who have endured all the fatigues of marching and travelling to protect the national capital certainty deserve good treatment at the hards of its residents.